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LUNATIC
AT LARGE

Jerusalem, Nov. 20.
The Palestine Police announced today that two explosions near the Jewish Agency building and the Navy, Army and Air Force Club last night injured a police officer and a civilian, and caused a police officer to be injured by a car which was driving at the time but there were no personal injuries to the police.

EXPLOSION
SHAKES
JERUSALEM

Jerusalem, Nov. 19.
A violent explosion shook Jerusalem tonight, believed to have been caused by a mine which blew up a lorry at the junction of King George Avenue and the Jewish Agency Building. A number of casualties were reported.

The police flashed radio warnings to all patrol cars to watch out for a light brown van believed to be connected with the explosion. Meanwhile, the King David Hotel (in which 79 people were killed in a terrorist bomb explosion on July 22 this year) was hurriedly evacuated today following a telephone warning that bombs had been placed in the building. The warning said: "Bombs have been placed in the building—get out."

The hotel, which houses the Secretariat of the Palestine Government and British military headquarters for Palestine, is completely isolated by a formidable barbed wire and machine-gun defence belt. After the military and Government staffs had walked out of the building police and British troops carried out a cellar to attic search without result.

Troops, ATS women and Government employees returned to duty after the "all clear" had been given.

"Suicide"
All Arab and Jewish railway workers in Palestine stopped work today in protest against the danger caused by the mining of rail tracks by Jewish terrorists. More than 500 Arab and Jewish engine drivers and firemen clambered out of their cabs after refusing to risk their lives in "suicide" runs over the mined tracks.

The management of the Palestine Railways stated that owing to "circumstances beyond the control of the Palestine Railway authorities" all passenger trains in Palestine were suspended. This action follows more than 50 sabotage attacks on Palestine railways since June this year.—Reuter.

Senator
Sees Attlee

London, Nov. 19.
Senator Joseph Baldwin, Republican representative for New York City, who is here to study the Palestine question, revealed at a press conference today that he had a talk with Mr. Clement Attlee.

"He has authorized me to say that the British Government is determined to find a satisfactory solution to the problem promptly. Mr. Attlee asked me to see Mr. Benin before I leave and is hopeful that Zionists will send their representatives to the Palestine Conference to be resumed here on December 16."

"I shall leave within the next ten days for Palestine, where I hope to confer with British representatives, representatives of the Jewish Agency and Arabs."

Senator Baldwin said he was going to see Mr. Herbert Morrison next Friday.—Reuter.

RIOT ABOARD RAJULA
Chinese Repatriates Try To Force Way Ashore

Hold Wrecked In Brief Encounter

Chinese repatriates from Malaya, rioting aboard the s.s. Rajula, lying alongside the No. 1 pier at the Kowloon Godowns yesterday, caused considerable damage in the hold they were occupying, and prevented the departure of the vessel, which was due to sail during the afternoon.

The disturbance threatened at one stage to assume ugly proportions, but the prompt arrival of a strong detachment of R.M. Commandos with fixed bayonets, supported by additional civil police officers and R.A.F. police, persuaded the rioters to quieten down.

Question On
H.K. Housing

In Legislative Council today, the Hon. Mr. M.K. Lo is to ask the following question:—
With reference to the concluding of His Excellency the Governor's address delivered in the Legislative Council on the 16th May, 1946 in regard to the Housing Problem, reading as follows:

"I can assure the Council that both it and the general public will be kept fully informed by the Government of the progress which we are able to make in this important matter, of the difficulties which we encounter, and I hope, of our success in overcoming those difficulties."

Will Government make a statement by way of information to this Council and the public in respect of the matters mentioned by His Excellency?
The Colonial Secretary is to move:—"That this Council approves the gift to Linman University, Canton, of \$20,000 as a token of gratitude for the assistance given to students from Hong Kong who were admitted to the University during the Pacific War."

Secret Agent
In Trouble

Croydon, Nov. 19.
A leather suitcase said to have been used for underground work in Czechoslovakia during the war, was produced at Croydon court today.

A Czech, Pavas Lansky of Lancaster Gate West, was fined £400 with ten guineas costs when he pleaded guilty to fraudulently attempting, on arriving at Croydon from Prague, to evade payment of customs duties and purchase tax totalling £69, 6s. 8d. on 900 pieces of imitation jewellery valued at £54.

It was stated that 427 pieces of the jewellery were found in the false bottom of the suitcase.

The defence said that in the war Lansky was the most active underground worker in Czechoslovakia and used the suitcase for secret conveyance

Truman Decides To
Battle It Out

Washington, Nov. 20.
President Harry S. Truman ordered Government seizure of the nation's coal mines today and at the same time declared he had decided to fight John L. Lewis, head of the United Mine Workers Union, "to the finish" in the threatened walkout of 400,000 softcoal miners.

A clause in the order under which the mines were seized by the Government says the Federal coal mines administrator may call upon other Government departments if he needs assistance.

Often in the past, however, the United Mine Workers members have said:—"You can't mine coal with bayonets!"

In New York, Civilian Production Administration Director John D. Small said coal for only the most urgent needs of public health and safety will be available if coal mining stops.

At Keywest, Florida, Mr. Truman was represented as "very pleased" by reports of the "vigorous" public support

EXPLOSION
ON CARRIER

San Francisco, Nov. 20.
An explosion on board the giant aircraft carrier "Antietam" killed one civilian worker, seriously burned eight others and caused minor damage to the ship.

The carrier was laid up for repairs at Hunter's Point Navy repair yard. The U.S. Navy said the explosion occurred in a passage way while an alcohol tank was being freed of gas.—Associated Press.

Wing Lok
Street
Explosion

The gang which has been sending threatening letters to local goldsmiths, restaurants and cinemas is believed to have been responsible for an explosion which occurred in the lavatory at the rear of the Tim Nam Tea House, 157 Wing Lok Street, at 1.35 p.m. yesterday.

Fortunately, no one was injured. The water cistern in the lavatory was blown to pieces, while the door of the lavatory was seriously damaged by the force of the explosion.

With thoughts of the threats which have accompanied the letters upmost in their minds, customers in the tea-house hurriedly ducked for

Haganah Chief's
Prediction

(By Robert Bigio)
London, Nov. 19.

Moshe Sneh, the member of the Jewish Agency Executive who is regarded in British circles as being the head of the Haganah Jewish Defence Army in Palestine, in an exclusive interview with Reuters today forecast that the World Zionist Congress which meets in Basle in December would "most probably decide against the Jewish Agency" attending the London Palestine conference when the sitings are resumed, unless the British Government agrees beforehand to the Jewish Agency's view that the purpose of the discussions should be the establishment of a viable Jewish state in an adequate area of Palestine.

"It is my personal opinion," Moshe Sneh continued, "that the Congress will agree to Jewish attendance at the conference if the British Government accepts the proposal made by Dr. Chaim Weizmann to the Colonial Secretary in August for talks based on the creation of a 'born-alive' Jewish state."

"Otherwise the Congress will probably vote against the Agency participating in the conference and for a return to the original programme for the creation of a Jewish state in the whole of Western Palestine."

He said he expected strong criticism would be expressed at the Congress over the Agency's step in suggesting a territorial compromise.

The Haganah
Affirming that the Haganah was not an organisation forming part of the Jewish community but was "the Jewish community itself, organised for purposes of defence so that no distinction can be made between the Jewish community and the Haganah," Sneh said:—

"The Irgun Zvai Leumi and the Stern Group are disloyal factors of the community. Even when compelled to use force, the Haganah, abided by the moral principles of Judaism and the Eighth commandment 'Thou shalt not kill.'"

Use Of Force
"I regret that the same cannot be said about the Irgun Zvai Leumi and the Stern Group. The Jewish Community and the Haganah rejects the philosophy of these two disloyal groups that Jewish national liberation will be achieved only by the use

New British
Treaty
With China

Nanking, Nov. 21.
Mr. George Yeh, Foreign Office spokesman, today announced that the Chinese counterdraft of the British proposal for a new Sino-British trade agreement, has been completed by the Foreign Office and at present is under study by the other Government departments concerned.

He said that the treaty is "something more than just a treaty of Commerce."

He said, however, that that does not deal with the question of Kowloon or Hong Kong.

At the same time, Mr. Yeh said that the Chinese Government is discussing with a delegation from France the question of future relations with Indo-China.

Questions involved included the control of the Yunnan-Indo-China railroad, a free port in Indo-China for Chinese imports and exports, payment for damage suffered by Chinese in Indo-China, and future protection of Chinese citizens living in Indo-China.—Associated Press.

cover at the sound of the explosion. Passers-by in the street also hurried for safety.

The Police were quickly on the scene and carried out investigations.

MUTINY SHIP
MYSTERY

Lisbon, Nov. 19.
The mystery of a so-called Spanish "mutiny ship" Latica, found abandoned by her crew off the Portuguese coast yesterday, remained unsolved when the ship was brought into Lisbon today.

When first sighted, the "Latica" was reported to have been flying the signals "mutiny aboard" and "man overboard." Unconfirmed reports say that the police, who have now taken charge of the vessel—discovered a large quantity of arms, including machine-guns on board, concealed in a cargo of salt. According to the crew of a Portuguese boat who boarded the abandoned ship, the state of disorder aboard indicated that there had been a fight.—Reuter.

New Mines
In Corfu
Area

Rome, Nov. 20.
More than 20 mines "laid within the last six months" were swept from the Greek-Albanian Corfu Channel by British minesweepers, a spokesman for the Mediterranean Zone Mine Clearance Board said yesterday.

The decision to sweep the Channel again came from the Inter-Allied Central Mine Clearance Board in London on the recommendation of the Mediterranean Board after the discovery of two British destroyers in the Channel on October 22, the spokesman said.

The decisions were unanimous, he said, with the Russian members participating. He explained that the internationally used route is employed to avoid 100 miles of travel around the Island of Corfu.—Associated Press.

OVERWHELMING
VOTE

San Francisco, Nov. 20.
Overwhelming acceptance of the strike settlement terms was voted by the CIO Longshoremen as the end of the seven weeks' Pacific coast maritime clasp neared.

San Francisco longshoremen ratified the agreement 6,398 to 2; Portland longshoremen 1048 to 7; and San Diego longshoremen virtually unanimously.

The return to work, however, is contingent on acceptance of the pact by the CIO Marine Engineers and Peacemakers, action by the American Federation of Labour.—Associated Press.

Admiral Harecourt concluded his address by voicing the opinion that the future of China lay, not in a Western type democracy, but in a form of government founded on China's age-long civilization, leavened by the best features of Western democracy. The value and function of Hong Kong therefore lay in the opportunity it afforded Chinese to achieve that happy and natural fusion of Western and Eastern civilisations which would enable China to play her own distinctive part in the post-war world.

Outlaw Trade
Quotas Proposal

London, Nov. 20.
Stubborn opposition to a United States proposal to outlaw import and export quotas delayed final action in London yesterday by the preparatory committee for an international trade and employment conference to be held in America next year.

Plenary sessions, fixed for today for the adoption of an agenda for the conference, were postponed, possibly until next Monday, because a sub-committee dealing with import-export quotas was unable to reach an agreement. All other committees (which have been working for a month) were ready to report.

The hitch came, an authoritative source said, when some of the countries insisted on the retention of a permanent instrument of policy.

Some of these countries, among them China, India and Chile, argued that quotas were as valid as tariffs as methods of controlling imports. Czechoslovakia and Brazil contended that quotas were needed to safeguard the balance of payments for member countries. The United States suggested the abolition of import-export

VALUE AND FUNCTION
OF H.K. IN FAR EAST

London, Nov. 20.
Warm praise for the part played by Chinese in the revival of Hong Kong after the surrender of Japan was expressed by Vice-Admiral Sir Cecil Harecourt, K.C.B., C.B.E., at an address given to the Royal Central Asia Society in London.

Relieving troops had found Hong Kong in a filthy condition and in addition, it had been looted and wantonly damaged by Japanese soldiery. To cope with the problem, the Navy, assisted by Commandos and a detachment of the R.A.F., set up a military administration, the first task being to restore to working order essential services such as police, water, trams, and telegraphs.

The difficulties were greatly increased by the vast distance which separated Hong Kong from British supply bases, this necessitating for instance, operating the power station for the first six weeks on wood alone. Meanwhile, Chinese citizens attracted by the establishment of law and order, began to pour back into the city.

Food Question Acute
The question of feeding them became so acute that regular sources of food had to be supplemented by sending ships to forage wherever it could be found.

The British supplied the fundamental requirements for progressive reconstruction by providing food, law and order, a stable currency and necessary reconstruction but it was through the cooperative attitude of the Chinese authorities and workers that rehabilitation was brought to a successful materialization.

The Chinese populace rose splendidly to meet the situation and absence of labour, troubles was most marked.

The appreciation of the British achievement became, from November last year, steadily more apparent, proof of it being seen in the fact that the Chinese civilian population doubled during the period of military administration.

British Outlook Changed
Meanwhile, the Chinese have seen that the old British outlook has completely changed and has been replaced by recognition of their rights as an increased participation in local administration.

A measure of self-government has now been introduced on the lines of the British Municipal Council, while the new police force is exclusively Chinese under British officers. These received good pay and training at the police school.

Britain had abolished all colour discrimination and had given to Chinese posts of administrative responsibility. This step had borne remarkably successful results.

Admiral Harecourt concluded his address by voicing the opinion that the future of China lay, not in a Western type democracy, but in a form of government founded on China's age-long civilization, leavened by the best features of Western democracy. The value and function of Hong Kong therefore lay in the opportunity it afforded Chinese to achieve that happy and natural fusion of Western and Eastern civilisations which would enable China to play her own distinctive part in the post-war world.

The Territorial army, he said, would have to contain, not only infantry divisions, but armoured formations, airborne divisions, and the necessary supporting corps and army troops.

Eventually, the Territorial army would contain a large element which would not begin to reach its unit until late summer in 1950.

It was hoped that all formation commanders would be appointed by January 1, and unit commanders by February 1, and it was intended that a large part of the administration should continue with county associations.—Reuter.

NEW MURDER HUNT
Clues

Wrotham Hill, Nov. 19.
Detectives hunting for clues to the murder of Dagmar Petrywalska, who was found dead on Wrotham Hill on October 31, have found her dog and her handbag. The dog was found dead in an underground 200 yards from the woman's shack at Kingsdown and the bag lying a few yards away contained papers which have started a new line of inquiry.—Reuter.

THE WEATHER
Pressure remains high over North China, over the Eastern Sea and over Southern and Central Japan. Shallow depressions cover South China, Southern Manchuria and to the NE of Hokkaido. A belt of low pressure extends along Lat. 17 deg. N.

Today's Forecast:—Moderate easterly winds, partly cloudy. Yesterday's weather:—Maximum: 74 deg. Fah. Minimum: 65 deg. Fah. Max. Rel. Humidity: 80%. Sunshine: 7.4 hours. Rainfall: Nil.

PRICE CONTROL ROUND-UP

Twenty Shopkeepers Prosecuted in Kowloon Court

"Plenty Of Oranges For Christmas"

The campaign against shopkeepers who attempt to sell goods above the controlled price is showing definite progress, Mr. W. H. Nolloth, who is in charge of price control inspection in Kowloon, told the Magistrate, Mr. W. H. Latimer in reply to a question in Kowloon Court yesterday.

The occasion was a further batch of summonses against some 20 shopkeepers for overcharging on condensed milk, cigarettes, sanitary napkins, electric light bulbs, soap, shoe polish and oranges.

The Magistrate said that he would impose a fine of \$25 for failure to affix price tags and would impose fines on the other shopkeepers for overcharging after having given regard to the margin of overcharge, and the size of the shop.

Nearly all of the defendants pleaded in mitigation that the goods had been sold by a kiosk or by someone else while they were away. One blamed it on an old woman and another on his little brother.

"In that case, you will have to pay the fine for your little brother!" the Magistrate replied.

In the course of the hearing of one case in which a plea of "not guilty" was returned, Mr. Latimer remarked that if any case suggested that a price control inspector was exceeding his or her duties by trying to set a trap for the shopkeeper, he would throw the summons out of Court.

The following were offenders and fines:

Fat Chai Tong, of 499, Nathan Road, overcharging 70 cents on sanitary napkins—fined \$70.

King Hong Yuen, of 263, Lai-chik Road, overcharging 20 cents on shoe polish—fined \$25.

Yue Hang Fung, of 10, Chung On Street, Tsun Wan, overcharging 15 cents on Lifebuoy soap—fined \$50.

Tai Ah Cafe, of 20, Chung On Street, Tsun Wan overcharging \$1.70 on a tin of condensed milk—fined \$125.

Cigarettes

Pah Fook Tong, of 14, Chung On Street, Tsun Wan, overcharging 95 cents on a tin of State Express cigarettes—fined \$75.

Shung Sing Cheung, of 232, Chatham Road, overcharging \$1.20 on a tin of condensed milk—fined \$50.

Sun Yuet Lum, of 12, Lung Kong Road, overcharging 25 cents on an electric light bulb—fined \$35.

Wah Nam Medicine Co., of 650, Nathan Road, overcharging 70 cents on Modest Sanitary napkins—fined \$150.

"O.K." Silk Store, of 14C, Peking Road, overcharging \$7 on a pair of Nylon stockings—fined \$50.

Kwong Hing, of 64, Shanghai Street, overcharging \$1.20 on a tin of condensed milk—fined \$175.

Wing Sang, of 52, Shanghai Street, overcharging \$1.10 on a tin of condensed milk—fined \$175.

Man Kee, of 69, Woosung Street, overcharging \$1.20 on a tin of condensed milk—fined \$100.

OUT OF BOUNDS

Damascus, Nov. 20. The Syrian Government announced yesterday that the Euphrates, Djazirah and Latakia regions of Syria now were out of bounds to all aliens and foreigners.

The Euphrates and Djazirah areas comprise some 150,000 square miles of fertile territory while the Latakia area is situated in Syria's coastal region. —Associated Press.

Bail Reduced And Estreated!

When Wong Yung failed to appear in the Marine Court yesterday to answer a charge of causing an obstruction in the Central Fairway and failing to produce his licence, the Magistrate asked what was the amount of the bail.

Upon being informed by S.I. Mover, prosecuting, that it was \$100, remarked that it was too heavy and ordered it to be reduced to \$20.

The reduced amount was ordered to be returned to Wong. Sun Chiu-yu, also up on a charge of failing to produce his licence, was discharged with a caution.

For mooring within 100 yards of the sea-wall at night without permission, eleven boatmasters were charged but only three appeared. One was fined \$5 and the other two \$10 each. The others had their bail estreated.

Dismissed

Sun Tai, of 236, Shanghai Street, overcharging 50 cents on a pound of hard sweets—summons dismissed when he produced a bill from a local wholesaler that he had bought the sweets at above the controlled price.

Tat Ming Electricity Co., of 538, Shanghai Street, overcharging \$6.80 on an electric bulb—dismissed with a warning when defendant produced a bill showing that he had bought them at \$8 a bulb before the price was fixed at \$2.20.

Tai Sing Cafe, of 719, Nathan Road, and Hey Lee Yuen, of 212, Portland Street, overcharging 45 cents on a pound of oranges—fined \$25 for failure to display price tags.

In the latter case, defendants asked if the controlled price applied to other than American oranges. They were told this was the case.

Mr. Latimer: "You remember last Christmas these imported Chinese oranges cost a dollar apiece? If they cannot be imported below the controlled price, there might be a shortage this Christmas."

Mr. Nolloth: "There will be plenty of oranges here by Christmas, Your Worship. I have no qualms about that. Large shipments are on the way."

NELSON GRANT REVISION

LONDON, Nov. 19. A Government Bill to terminate the annuity payable to the holder for the time being of the title of Earl Nelson, and to make further provisions as to Trafalgar Estates, has been published. Effect will be to release the estate from certain statutory restrictions. The annuity was settled in 1806 in the reign of George III.—Reuter.

Draft Constitution Only For Reference

(By MARTIN CHEN)

The failure so far of the Legislative Yuan to pass the PCC revised version of the May 5 draft constitution must not be considered serious, declared Wei Ting-sheng, Councillor in the Legislative Yuan, to members of the Press. The draft constitution is only intended as reference material for the National Assembly whose job it is to make a constitution for the country.

Wei Ting-sheng said that delegates to the National Assembly are not obliged to follow the fixed course charted by the present Government. They are free to exercise the rights of initiative of a referendum on the draft constitution for China.

An important point to be noted regarding the draft constitution pertains to the relationship of the Legislative and Executive Yuan.

A drawback of the draft constitution is the limitation of the administrative power of the Central Government, violating Dr. Sun Yat-sen's wishes, he said.

The revised draft constitution, however, has merits. Chief is the statute subordinating the Government's power to the will of the people.

Another defect of the revised draft constitution is the neglect of autonomy granted the provinces, the opportunity to render their services to the state through representation in the Legislative Yuan.

New Bill On Toy Pistols

Imitation firearms have been used in the commission of robberies and certain manufacturers have been making toy pistols which have every appearance of a lethal weapon.

A large cargo of these weapons was recently imported into the Colony and it is feared that if this measure does not become law more will be imported.

Though the measure may inflict hardship on those importers who have already agreed to accept delivery of imitation firearms of a realistic pattern, it is considered that this is necessary in the public interest as these weapons cannot be permitted to fall into the wrong hands.

Subsection (3) provides for forfeiture even where no offence has been committed.

As the definition of "import" does not include an act committed before the commencement of this Ordinance they will not commit an offence unless they remain in possession. They will, however, be required to submit to destruction of the cargo as it would not be an act of import to allow the weapons to be imported elsewhere.

Prosecution may not be commenced without the consent of the Attorney General, which provides an additional safeguard against the prosecution of persons who may import or possess firearms which they honestly considered did not have the appearance of a lethal weapon but which, nevertheless, falls within the definition.

In other words, the intention is to proceed where the imitation firearm might reasonably be mistaken for the real thing.

The words "in daylight" have been inserted in the definition of imitation firearm not because robberies do not take place at night but because it is considered that it would be an almost impossible task for a magistrate to consider whether a weapon which did not appear to be lethal in daylight might have that appearance at night.

Juveniles may also have to be deprived of these weapons if they are sufficiently realistic but possession by a juvenile is not an offence and, as forfeiture cannot be ordered except on the written request of the Commissioner of Police, juveniles will not be prejudiced more than public interest demands.

Approved rates of hire for Hire Cars are again published for the information of the public.

Cars Exceeding 10 H.P. \$1.50 for the first mile. \$1.25 for each subsequent mile.

Cars of 10 H.P. or less. \$1.00 for the first mile. \$1.20 for each subsequent mile.

Charges for Detention. \$1.40 for each 5 minutes.

W. L. B. SPARROW, Acting Commissioner of Police.

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Japanese At Large In Johore

Singapore, Sept. 20. Seven Japanese sailors, who somehow got missed in the general surrender have been found living quietly—but apparently without making much effort to conceal their presence—in a remote part of Johore State.

They were living in huts built by themselves, growing their own vegetables and they appear to have been in contact with the local population since their settlement was only a mile from a Chinese village.

Police from Johore Bahru, accompanied by a party of the Buffs, surrounded the huts at dawn and the Japanese were captured without resistance.

They had two swords, an axe and some farming implements.—Reuter.

GOVERNMENT OF HONG KONG

ORDINANCE 12 OF 1939

REGISTRATION OF PERSONS

The attention of the public, other than those who are British Subjects or of Chinese RACE, is drawn to the provisions of the Registration of Persons Ordinance No. 12 of 1939.

Under this Ordinance, every alien, other than an alien of Chinese RACE, who arrives in the Colony of Hong Kong or who changes his ordinary residential or business address, or who is about to leave the Colony, shall report the fact in person or in writing for registration at the Registration of Persons Office, Police Headquarters, within forty-eight hours after each such arrival or within one week before every such change of address or intended departure, as the case may be.

All aliens (other than those of Chinese RACE and other than those persons exempted from the provisions of Section 2 of the above Ordinance under sub-sections (4) or (6) of Section 2, who are now residing in the Colony and who have not reported themselves to the Registration of Persons Office, should do so immediately.

The Registration of Persons Office is situated at Police Headquarters, New Oriental Building, Connaught Road, Hong Kong.

W. L. B. SPARROW, Hongkong, 15th Nov. 1946.

POLICE NOTICE

Permission has been granted to the following additional companies to operate Hire Car Service.

Hongkong: Luk Kwok Hotel, Lee & Co., Leighton Garage, Ltd., Tak Kee Motor Car Co., China Transport Co., Fee Hang Motor Car Co., Shu Shan Shan, Lam Wing Kam, Great Star Motor Car Co., Man Sang Motors, C. Lauritsen, Chan Mak Heung, Reliable Motor Service, and Lam Yuk Kwong.

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LAMMERT BROS.

Auctioneers, Surveyors and Appraisers, Pedder Building, Telephone No. 20274.

PUBLIC AUCTION

The Undersigned have received instructions from The Custodian of Property to sell by Public Auction on

Thursday the 21st Nov. 1946 commencing at 10.00 a.m.

at their Sales Rooms, Pedder Building, Basement.

250 LOTS OF MISCELLANEOUS GOODS, comprising—

STORED AT YUEN YUEN GODOWN, WEST POINT. Ladies' Handbags, Rouge, Woollen Jackets, Ladies' Hat Brills, Printed Matter, Date Blocks, Ink, Silk String, Rubber Rollers, Canvas Shoes, Torchlight Bulbs, Electrical Fittings and Sockets, Porcelain Insulators, Furniture, Etc.

STORED AT KUNG YUEN GODOWN, WEST POINT. Stencil Paper, Tooth Picks, Photogravure Ink, Rubber Composition, Rubber overshoes, Hair Nets.

STORED AT WING YUEN GODOWN, WEST POINT. Chemicals, Wooden Covers, Carbolinum, Avenarink, Earthenware Retorts, English Books, Grass, Old Newspapers, Advertising Labels, Etc.

STORED AT WING ON No. 1 GODOWN, WEST POINT. Table, 4' x 10'.

STORED AT CHINA PROVIDENT No. 3 GODOWN, WEST POINT. Face Powder (4 in 1 Brand).

STORED AT CHINA PROVIDENT Nos. 22/24 GODOWNS, WEST POINT. Lamp Black, Assorted Paints, Red Lead, Lacquer, Amorphous Phosphorus, Gray Paint, Flake Graphite, Enamel Paint.

STORED AT CHINA PROVIDENT Nos. 39/40 GODOWNS, WEST POINT. Torchlight Parts, Ladies' Hat Brills, Black Silk Lace, Soap Store Toys.

STORED AT FU WAH GODOWN, No. 50 PRAYA, WEST POINT. Match Labels, Chinese Machine, Sun Hats, Thermos Flasks, String.

STORED AT SUI BUN FOR GODOWN, WEST POINT. Iron Bands, Cod Viol, Chinese Paper, Commercial Labels, Mast Lamps and Hurricane Lamps, Green Indigo, Mat String.

STORED AT SUI BUN FOR No. 3A GODOWN, WEST POINT. Generators and Machine Parts, Iron Chains, Connection Boxes, Galvanized Iron Hatch Covers and Iron Frames, Wire Rope, Water Pipe Fittings and Connections, Filter Meter, Jack Hammers, Rock Drills, Tinsplate, Pneumatic Drill, Iron Tubes, Galvanized Iron Pipes, Lamps, Brass and Steel Rods, Boilers Tubes, Electric Starter, Pump with Motor attached, Motor, Etc.

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STORED AT SUI BUN FOR No. 3B GODOWN, WEST POINT. Machine Parts, Dynamos, Rolling and Printing Machines, Generators, Etc.

The abovementioned articles will be open for inspection at their respective Godowns on 19th and 20th November, 1946, between 10.00 a.m. and noon, and between 2.00 p.m. and 4.00 p.m. Inspection Permits will be issued by the Undersigned at their Auction Rooms.

The Auction is subject to the Conditions of Sale published in the Hong Kong (British Military Administration) Gazette Notification No. 22.

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THE HONGKONG ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION

The next Council Meeting of The Hong Kong Anti-Tuberculosis Association will be held on Wednesday, 27th November 1946, at 5.30 P.M., at the Medical Headquarters, Hong Kong Shanghai Bank Building.

All members are kindly requested to attend.

T. P. WU, Joint Hon. Secretary.

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Tenders should be addressed to the undersigned at their offices in a sealed cover endorsed "Tender for Purchase of No. 10 Ice House Street" and should be delivered not later than twelve noon on the 23rd November next.

The highest or any Tender will not necessarily be accepted.

Dated the 26th October, 1946.

JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER, Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Building, 4th Floor, Hong Kong.

THE CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LIMITED

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

The Sixty-first Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the offices of the undersigned on THURSDAY, the 12th DECEMBER, 1946 at NOON, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Agents together with Statements of Accounts for the year ended the 31st DECEMBER 1941 and for the period from the 1st JANUARY 1942 to the 31st DECEMBER 1945.

The Share Register and Transfer Books will be closed from the 28th NOVEMBER to the 12th DECEMBER 1946, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD. General Agents, THE CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LIMITED.

Hongkong, 21st Nov. 1946.

THE HONGKONG ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION

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HONGKONG-SHANGHAI Monday 25th Nov.
HONGKONG-SAN FRANCISCO
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HONGKONG-BANGKOK Wednesday 27th Nov.
HONGKONG-CALCUTTA Wednesday 27th Nov.

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JAP REPARATIONS

Numerous Pacific war-damaged nations, are hungry for reparations and have their eyes focussed squarely on Japan, as a source of rehabilitation material. It is because this is becoming increasingly evident that the United States is pressing to get Japanese reparations discussions going by early December. Reports indicate that claimant nations are swinging into line with preliminary estimates of what they hope to obtain. But new major obstacles to quick settlements are constantly appearing. One pertinent question looms. How will Japanese assets which are located within the territories of various claimants be considered in a reparations pool, subject to claims by all concerned? In addition to those assets in Manchuria which Russia removed, for the great part, as war booty, it is learned that China, the Philippines and others where one-time Japanese properties were located are taking up the position that these properties must not be included in the Japanese reparations pool. Instead, they are insisting that these belong to the territories where they are located and that additional assets within the Japanese islands must be earmarked to satisfy reparations claims. Quite obviously, persistence in this attitude must prove a sharp obstacle to American efforts to get the December discussions going, as Mr. Pauley insisted upon last week. The American attitude, understood to be strong, is that Japanese properties wherever located should be considered subject to overall reparations claims. Despite these difficulties, the claims already indicated reveal sufficient of the size of Pacific reparations aspirations to indicate that Japan is designed for thorough plucking of her industrial and other resources if the various nations concerned have their way. "China is interested in everything in Japan that might be used to help repay us for our war losses, as we suffered most severely of all the nations engaged in the Pacific war," was the statement of a Chinese delegate concerned with presenting China's claims before the Far East Commission in Washington. "We need more types of the assets in Japan than do other claimants," he continued. "We want to get everything there that is of value to us. China has no spirit of malice or revenge toward Japan, but we must be just to ourselves. In brief, we are interested in everything in Japan that is of economic value to China." It is known that China, the Philippines and others who are preparing to present Japan with their war bills, include in their claims such Japanese industrial assets as shipyards, dry-docks, cement plants, steel rolling mills, coconut and copra oil extraction plants, fishing boats, railways and mining equipment, iron and steel mills, paper factories, power plants, lumber mills, wood-working machinery, textile and rayon producing and spinning plants. For the moment perhaps, while cautiously indicating their desires to get at these Japanese assets, they are at present more interested in obtaining a detailed list of what is going to be available. This is expected to be divulged in a great part, in Mr. Pauley's final reparations report, which now is in the hands of President Truman and other high United States authorities. The claimants take the attitude that they will decide on their demands finally, and name priorities for their satisfaction, after they see what is to be had. The Philippines, another of the major claimants, have indicated that they expect to receive at least U.S.\$100,000,000 in Japanese assets, but this is only a partial statement. The Philippines, like China, consider they are among the worst sufferers as a result of the Pacific War, and they will certainly insist upon reparations right up to the maximum limit of Japan's capacity to meet the bill. How the United States expects to adjust reparations claims to the avowed inten-

Landlord and Tenant

Text Of Report Of The Special Committee

Following is the text of the report of the Committee appointed to consider and report on the practical workings of the landlord and tenant proclamation:

At an early meeting, it was agreed that the views of the public should be sought. Accordingly, notices were inserted in the local papers. This produced thirty-eight letters from the public. A number of these dealt with the case for the landlord; several put the tenant's point of view; not a few showed complete ignorance either of the whole of Proclamation No. 15 or of its penal clauses; others made manifest the 'evil of the principal tenant; while some showed that members of the public completely misconceived the duties of the Committee, the writers seeking legal assistance or advice instead of making suggestions which might have been of some assistance.

In the difficult matter of devising means of controlling the charges made by principal tenants we had the assistance of the Government Assessor, Mr. J. Ring, for whose information and advice we are grateful.

REPORT AND RECOMMENDATIONS IN RELATION TO TERMS OF REFERENCE.

1. As to whether and if so how far, restrictions on obtaining possession should be removed:

There is every indication that the housing shortage in Hong Kong will continue for a number of years, having regard to building costs, the abnormal conditions brought about by war damage, and the post-war increase of population which shows no sign of ceasing. In view of the above, measures which in effect cut down the common law and contractual rights of landlords, however distasteful these may be, are justified; and it should be noted that similar legislation has prevailed in the United Kingdom since the end of World War I. But whereas in the United Kingdom business premises have not been controlled since about 1924, it is felt that in Hong Kong their control must continue by reason of the abnormal conditions prevailing, these in the main arising from the establishment of an unusually large number of new businesses and enterprises and from the flight of capital from neighbouring places. We recommend therefore that only very limited de-control in manner set out below should be allowed.

"Invidious"

In making the recommendations under this head we are fully aware that to single out landlords for such control might seem invidious, there being as yet no similar control or no control to the same extent in the case of other enterprises. It must be recognised, however, that unless some restrictions are imposed in the matter of rent and the recovery of the possession of premises, economic consequences very serious to the Colony may well follow. We recommend:

(a) that in the discretion of a tenancy tribunal an order for eviction may be made

(i) in the case of all tenancies, where there has been a breach of any term of the tenancy agreement other than the term or terms by which the tenant is under an obligation to vacate the premises

(ii) in the case of tenancy agreements entered into after Proclamation No. 15 came into force, in addition to and otherwise subject to the limitations of (i) above, where there has been a breach of any term by which a tenant has agreed to vacate the premises upon the sale thereof.

(b) that a tenant who has become such after the re-occupation of the Colony upon the condition that he will vacate the premises on the return of its pre-war tenant may be evicted upon his refusal to quit the premises and give them up to the pre-war tenant.

Prewar Tenants

(We considered at some length ways and means to assist the pre-war tenant to recover premises previously occupied by him; and came to the conclusion that the many difficulties involved, such as the class of pre-war tenants to which this should apply, the reasons why the premises were given up—whether inevitably must be a consideration, the circumstances in which the sitting tenant became possessed of his tenancy, &c., make any attempted legislation along these lines impracticable. Hence the single recommendation under this sub-head.

(c) that in the case of dwelling houses, upon the death of a tenant,

the provision of preventing Japan's economic destruction remains to be seen. It is all too apparent that Hong Kong's prospect of obtaining reparations bearing any real relation to the extent of her war losses are small indeed.

ant, his widow, children and other dependants, provided they were living in the premises at the date of his death, be protected against eviction. An adoption of the relevant portion of section 12 (1) (g) of the 1920 Act (as amended by the 1935 Act) (set out below) should meet the case.

..... the expression "tenant" includes the widow of a tenant who was residing with him at the time of his death; or, where a tenant, leaves no widow or is a woman, such member of the tenant's family so residing was aforesaid as may be decided in default of agreement by the county court;

(Cases under the Home Acts have shown that difficulties may arise on the death of a tenant. Such a measure, therefore, is desirable, and is clearly within the intention of such legislation.)

(d) that vacant land, including land used for the purpose of storage of timber or other goods upon which land there may be temporary structures used in connection with the storage, such as for watchmen, should be exempt from control.

(There can be no sound reason for control in these cases. And de-control may assist in the promotion of building to relieve the shortage.)

School Buildings

It is obvious, however, that even after providing as in (a) to (d) above, the present restrictions on obtaining possession of premises as laid down in Proclamation 15 make for hardship in many instances, and that as worded the Proclamation covers numerous cases which it could never have been the intention of the legislature to protect. The case of school buildings may be mentioned as an example: by reason of the Proclamation, it is impossible for the owners of a school building to recover its possession after the closure of the school in consequence of the Japanese occupation. It is envisaged that there may be many parallel cases. To legislate by way of exception for each would be well-nigh impossible; wherefore we recommend that powers be given to His Excellency the Governor-in-Council on application by way of Petition to exempt from the Proclamation or other enactment which may replace it any case which in his discretion he should think fit so to exempt. This recommendation was made in a letter addressed to the Honourable the Attorney-General (see pages 11-12 post) and has been adopted (see Government Notification No. 338, Gazette, 6th September, 1946). It is thought that the grant of such a power would not result in a large number of applications.

Rent Increases

2. Whether and if so by what methods a general increase on the 1941 rent should be permitted:

A. We are unanimously of the opinion that there is no justification for restricting rents to the 1941 level. Wages have largely increased; prices of commodities and building materials have gone up considerably; with a corresponding rise in the cost of maintenance and repairs; and the cost of living generally is very much higher than it was in 1941. Were it not for other factors, the above would warrant the recommendation of a very large increase in rents. That is very large increase, however, is clear for the same reasons as are given in paragraph 1 above for the continuance of restrictions on obtaining possession. Nevertheless, an unanswerable case is made out for a recommendation of some increase of rents. We accordingly recommend:

(a) That in the case of dwelling-houses an increase in rents up to 30% over the 1941 level be permitted.

(b) That in the case of business premises an increase in rents up to 45% over the 1941 level be permitted;

provided in either case that one month's notice of any proposed increase be given to the tenant.

(Our reasons for differentiating between dwelling-houses and business premises are: (i) whereas the increase in the case of dwelling-houses would affect employees and employers alike; that in the case of business premises will be felt only by employers, who, it is considered, may more easily bear the larger increase; (ii) the larger increase in the case of business premises will have no effect, or at worst a negligible one, upon the cost of living. But for the other considerations above mentioned, there would be no ground for the distinction in that an increase by an equal percentage is warranted in both classes of premises. This recommendation is only in respect of month to month tenancies and tenants who remain in possession by virtue of the Proclamation. It should be

noted that we are convinced that such an increase will in the vast majority of cases have no effect upon the rents paid by sub-tenants. It appears that this class is already being made to pay to principal tenants much more than the latter are allowed to charge under the Proclamation; and, provided our recommendations regarding the control of principal tenants are adopted, we are satisfied that there will be no possibility of this increase being passed on in such cases.)

Ample Notice

(c) That ample notice of such permitted statutory increases be given to the public if these recommendations are accepted. It is our view that if sanctioned they should not come into effect until 1st February next.

(d) That in the case of business premises the subject-matter of a lease of not less than seven years there be no restrictions as to the rent that may be charged.

(Such freedom from control should foster economic development, in that it would permit of expenditure on the basis of long term planning, as in the case of enterprises where security of tenure for a number of years must be a condition precedent to a heavy outlay. It is felt that in such cases the tenant would readily agree to pay more than the statutory rent in return for the assurance of long tenure.)

B. In the course of our deliberations it became clear that a heavy burden is placed upon the landlords of dwelling-houses, particularly in the case of tenement houses, by reason of the fact that on them lies the expense of effecting statutory repairs, that is, repairs which they are called upon to make by the Urban Council or the Building Authority. It is clear too that in a large number of cases these repairs are necessitated by the negligence of tenants or sub-tenants, and that in view of the greatly increased cost of labour and material it would be inequitable not to pass a portion of this burden onto tenants. For this reason, we make the following recommendations:—

(a) That where the cost of statutory repairs does not exceed \$500, then half of such cost is to be borne by the tenant, or if there be more than one tenant, then pro rata; the tenant's share to be paid in twelve monthly instalments, where the cost does not exceed \$200; and, in twenty-four monthly instalments where the cost is between \$200 and \$500.

(b) Where the cost of such repairs exceeds \$500, the excess over that sum is to be borne wholly by the landlord.

(c) To safeguard the tenant against any possible abuse of this provision we recommend that provision be made whereby a tenant who regards the cost of such repairs as excessive may apply to a Tenancy Tribunal to determine the proper cost. However, the landlord's obligation to carry out such repairs is not suspended or in any way affected by the application to the Tribunal, and he must proceed with them pending a decision.

(These recommendations are only in respect of month to month tenancies and tenants who remain in possession by virtue of the Proclamation.)

Tenants' Repairs

C. It is believed that a large number of tenants have, since the re-occupation of the Colony, expended considerable sums in making their premises habitable; and it is probable that in many cases this was done in reliance on the rent-control at present in force. We recommend in all cases in which a tenant has, with the consent of his landlord, incurred expenditure by way of repairs amounting to the equivalent of not less than twelve months' rent at the present statutory figure, that a bar be placed upon any increase of rent otherwise sanctioned, and that no such tenant shall be charged a higher rent for the number of months thereafter corresponding to the number of months' rent at the 1941 rate, which is represented by the amount expended on repairs.

(i) 1941 rent — \$100 — per month.

(ii) Amount spent by tenant on repairs — \$1,200.

(iii) General increase of rent sanctioned from 1st February, 1947.

(iv) No increase allowed against this tenant until 1st August, 1948, at a rate of 18 months later.

(This decision was arrived at as affording some compensation to the tenant for his expenditure; while at the same time it does not penalise the landlord unduly

CARNIVAL

By Dick Turner



"Better move back over to your right a little, children—
your papa is out of the picture!"

BARCLAY ON BRIDGE

By Shepard Barclay

"The Authority on Authorities"

UNCONSCIOUS OF DANGER

I never heard of a real girl who didn't know when she was being squeezed—except at the bridge table. There are times, however, when a bridge squeeze play operates so early in the game that the victim is either totally unconscious of the danger, or only vaguely aware of it. This is especially so if the squeeze involves a choice of discards from among three different suits. The sufferer usually reckons then that he can toss off a card from some suit which his partner can protect, whereas it may be that any discard he picks will wreck his hand.

S J 10 9 8
H Q J 9 4
D Q 9 6
C 4 2

SAQ 7 6 5 4 3
HAK 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
DAK 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
C 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1

S K 2
H 8 7 6 2
D 7 3 2
C Q 9 6 3

(Dealer: South. Both sides vulnerable.)

South West North East
Pass 2D Pass 6C
That was hiding of a kind you would not expect to hear if this hand got played a dozen times in a big duplicate. More gradual bidding would have been so much more informative, however, that it would have landed a large number of expert bidders in an unsound slam—unsound because it depended on the location of the spade-K and, even at that, required a trick spectacular squeeze to make.

Here are the details reported by a player in Jeannette, near Greensburg, Pa., who modestly refrained from giving his name. The heart 2 was led to the A, the club A and K were scored and a trick given up to the Q. South returned the heart 6 to the K, whereupon East reached his own hand, ruffing the heart 3 with the club 7. Then the club 10 was laid down to take out South's last trump. That was only the seventh trick, but is squeezed North in all three other suits.

Having discarded the spades 8 on the third club, North was reduced to three spades: the heart Q and the three diamonds, and the dummy retained two spades, the heart 10 and four diamonds, while East held three spades, the diamond J-9, and club 10-8. The diamond 8 was thrown from the dummy. North felt he had to keep his heart Q and three diamonds, so discarded one of his spades. East then finessed the spade Q and scored the A, also the diamond A and K, ruffed the diamond 10 with his last trump, then scored the spade 6, which had been set up by North's discard on the seventh trick. Pretty, eh?

Tomorrow's Problem

S None
H A K Q J 6 5 3
D A K Q 10 6
C 7

SAK Q J
10 8
7 6
H None
D None

S 9 4 2
H 9 8 2
D 8 7 5
C Q 9 6 3

(Dealer: North. Both sides vulnerable.)

What is the sandest bidding, by all concerned, on this deal?

require premises for their own use: (This was the subject of a letter from us to the Honourable the Attorney-General as follows:—

"24th August, 1941."

LANDLORD AND TENANT COMMITTEE

"I have the honour to inform you that seven meetings of my committee have already been held and that it is hoped to terminate the work of the committee in another one or two meetings."

The committee's report should be ready for Government about the middle of September. In the meantime I have been instructed to request that the following amendment be made to Proclamation No. 15 as amended by Proclamation No. 25:—

Amendment to Article 3 of Proclamation No. 25:—

(see B.M.A. Gazette, page 165, Section "A" (17) to be amended by the addition of the following words:—

"not being a landlord who has become a landlord by purchasing the dwelling-house or any interest therein after the first day of September, 1946"

after the word "landlord" in the second line thereof.

The object of this amendment is self-evident. As the section stands a person may now purchase a house and evict the tenant if he has complied with the provisions of that section. This is not the intention of the amendment which was to enable "old" landlords that is to say, persons who

(Continued on Page 5)

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UNITED NATIONS BROADENED Sweden, Iceland And Afghanistan Admitted Security Council Elections

Lake Success, N.Y., Nov. 19.

In a friendly and informal ceremony three new countries—Sweden, Iceland and Afghanistan—joined the United Nations today. The President, M. Paul Henri Spaak, with the Secretary-General, Dr. Trygve Lie on his right and the remainder of the United Nations assistant secretaries, sat at a semi-circular table under the glare of floodlights and flanked by dozens of photographers. The three heads of the new delegations sat together opposite M. Spaak, about ten feet away.

The President called each delegate in turn to come to the table and sign the document of adherence to the United Nations. The first to come forward was A. Hosain Aziz, head of the Afghanistan delegation, followed by Gesten Unden, Swedish Foreign Minister and then M. Thors, head of the Icelandic delegation.

Mr. Unden shook hands with M. Spaak and received a particularly warm handshake and smile from Dr. Lie, who said a few words of welcome in Swedish. The President then asked the three heads of delegation to follow him into his private office, but not before the crowd of photographers obliged the three smiling men to pose for news photographs.

In the elections to the Security Council, Colombia, Syria and Belgium were the successful candidates.

Welcoming the new members to the United Nations, President Henri Spaak said: "I know it is the unanimous wish of this Assembly that I should welcome the three new members. This is a milestone in our history as it means a step forward towards our aim in establishing universal peace. The full aim will not be achieved until all nations join up. We in the United Nations must be understanding and tolerant. We know what these three countries have done in the past, and we warmly welcome them into our family of nations."

"Loud applause greeted M. Spaak's words. The first of the new members to go to the rostrum was Afghanistan, whose representative expressed thanks on behalf of his country for having been extended the privilege of membership in this great body. He declared that Afghanistan was an essentially independent and neutral country, and "readily adhered to its obligations with a keen sense of the noble purpose for which the United Nations have been created."

Security Of All
M. Thors, of Iceland, in a brief speech of thanks for his welcome, declared: "The security of the smallest nation in the world means security of the biggest nation and the rest of the world." Loud applause greeted Sweden's Foreign Minister, M. Unden, when he rose to make his speech which, out of deference to the President, he delivered in French. Immediately after the translation,

NO FOOD CRISIS

Berlin, Nov. 19.
The Chief Berlin Food Official, Josef Orloff, in an interview published today, told Berliners they need fear no food crisis.
About 90 per cent of the 440,000 tons of potatoes required by the city up to the middle of next March, was assured, and more than 50 per cent had actually been delivered. He added Berlin's bread supply was assured until February 7—Routier.

legato, Mr. Warren Austin, had supported the Egyptian resolution, Sir Hartley Shawcross, of Britain, also speaking in support, said: "I agree with Mr. Vyshinsky—speeches and resolutions are not enough. In more than one country today the fundamental liberties of men are trampled underfoot. That is why the British delegation will press with all power for completion at this Assembly of the Commission on Human Rights, whose task will be to define a code on fundamental rights—religious and political—rights of man."

Security Council

Votes were cast in secret ballot for three non-permanent members of the Security Council to replace The Netherlands, Egypt and Mexico, who retire in January. Each head of delegation came up to the ballot box and dropped a folded ballot paper. The same procedure was followed in the election of six new members of the Economic and Social Council.

Colombia, Syria and Belgium were elected members of the Security Council, Colombia obtaining 51, Syria 45 and Belgium 43 votes. India obtained 13 votes. The three new members were elected for two years, starting January 1.

Persecutions
The first item on agenda after the new members took their seats was the Egyptian resolution condemning religious and racial persecution and discrimination. Professor Oscar Lange, of Poland, supported the resolution, but M. Andrei Vyshinsky (Russia) said that though his country would vote in favour of it, the resolution was too generalised and did not give names and facts. He added that the "serious flaw" in the Egyptian resolution was that it did not suggest any concrete measure to prevent discrimination.

Votes For India
Great interest was caused among observers by the 13 votes cast for India in the Security Council election. There is strong belief, based on mathematical calculation, distribution of votes and known opinions of certain delegates, that Britain and the British Commonwealth, together with the Russian group voted for India. It is significant that the total of these votes makes 11. The combination of the British Commonwealth and Soviet group is the (Continued at foot of next Col.)

Woman Commons' Chairman

London, Nov. 19.
For the first time in Parliamentary history a woman—Mrs. Florence Tentrice-Paton, the Labour member for Rushcliffe, Nottingham—appears today on the panel of chairmen for the House of Commons during the present session.

She is one of 12 chairmen nominated. This honour means that Mrs. Tentrice-Paton will have the duty of presiding over the Standing Committee and that she might, for example, preside over the whole House of Commons during part of a debate on the budget because the House then goes into committee.

Chairmen must have a profound knowledge of procedure and it is also necessary for them to know the names of all the members on both sides of the House. Mrs. Tentrice-Paton had another distinction only last night at the end of the session. Along with Mrs. Muriel Nichol (Labour) she was a teller for the amendment opposing the conscription.

Her husband, Mr. John Paton, is also a Labour member representing Norwich. They often sit side by side in the House of Commons and in the first days of this Parliament Mrs. Tentrice-Paton tried to ask one of her husband's questions in his absence but she found that in a Parliamentary sense a man and his wife are not regarded as one and

Flying Aircraft Carriers Next?

(By James Streb)g

Washington, Nov. 20.

Huge bombers of the future may carry their own fighter planes with them for their protection if military plans now in the discussion stage materialize. Projects to equip super-long-range bomber with jet-propelled "parasite" fighters, launched and recovered in flight, have been discussed among military and aviation industry officials.

One phase of the subject involves the possible conversion of a bomber such as the Consolidated Vultee XB-36 into a flying aircraft carrier so that it would have its own escort when in enemy territory.

The XB-36 is a six-engined plane weighing around 130 tons with a wingspan of 230 feet and a length of 168 feet. It recently flew at Fort Worth, Texas.

Such a plane might have a hangar built into its huge fuselage and carry folding-wing jet fighters which could be launched and recovered in flight. The need for pressuring the fuselage in high altitudes, however, poses some difficulties. They might be overcome by building separate compartments.

The idea of a parasite fighter stems from the difficulty in matching the flying range of single-seater escorts with that of bombers. At the end of the war, the United States had fighters able to fly more than 1,600 miles from their base and return, but the B-29 Superfortress could go farther. The U.S. Air Force now has two bombers, the B-26 and the Northrop XB-35, flying with a range of 10,000 miles.

Even if fighters were developed to match that range, the strain on the pilot would be excessive and maneuverability and armament would have to be sacrificed for a huge fuel load.—Associated Press.

that he would have to put his own question.—Reuter.

UNO CONTROL OF ANTARCTIC SUGGESTED

Medford, Mass., Nov. 20.

Tufts College's Professor of Diplomacy yesterday suggested the placing of the Antarctic area under the United Nations now, to avoid an "endless controversy."

Several nations now are racing to explore the region, possibly for uranium, he said.

Professor Leo Gross said United Nations Administration of the region would insure that any development would be "on behalf of all the members of the United Nations rather than in the interests of any particular state. This would be in keeping with the spirit of the Charter.... and a potential controversy would be settled at the beginning by agreement rather than by competition."

He said the Antarctic posed several issues, one being freedom of the seas because of the large spaces of open water there. In view of the numerous claims on sections of the Antarctic, he said it would be wise to deal with the whole issue now because "once vested interests enter, it is always difficult to get an agreement."—Associated Press.

MAIZE FOR INDIA

Buenos Aires, Nov. 19.

The Argentine steamer "Marinero," carrying 9,500 tons of maize, is expected to reach Calcutta in mid-December, it was learned here today.

The cargo is the first installment of a quantity to be sent to India implementing the commercial treaty, recently signed between the two countries.

The steamers "Naviero" and "Campero" will follow with similar cargoes and the three ships will return to Buenos Aires with jute and sackcloth.—Reuter.

Vienna, Nov. 19.

Thomas Beeson, British subject and former Austrian Control Commission employee, was sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment by the British Military Government court here today on a charge of forgery and illegal frontier crossings.—Reuter.

New York, Nov. 20.

Commercial and industrial failures for the week ended November 15 totalled 28 compared with 25 the preceding week and 12 in the corresponding week last year, Dun and Bradstreet report.—Associated Press.

'Had A Taste Of That'

Johannesburg, Nov. 19.

In the interests of both the Union of South Africa and of Southwest Africa, the Union Government should incorporate Southwest Africa, Mr. Eric Louw, leading member of the South African Nationalist Party, declared in an article published in prominent opposition newspapers today.

The article is regarded here as representing the official Nationalist view.

Mr. Louw, who was the Union's High Commissioner in London in 1922, said: "If the United Nations turn down the South African request, as seems likely, it is clear from the statement by the Prime Minister, General Smuts, that he intends to maintain the status quo, with the Union reporting to the UNO in terms of the old mandate system. That would mean that natives of Southwest Africa would continue to have the right to petition the UNO."

"Little imagination is necessary to predict what will happen if the Union's Administration of the territory is to be discussed every year by the UNO and particularly if the natives of the territory are to be allowed to air their grievances there, imaginary or otherwise, with Russian and Indian delegates serving as their advocates. We have had a taste of that in the past few days."—Reuter.

RAW SUGAR PRICES

Washington, Nov. 20.

The OPA has ordered an increase in refiners' raw sugar prices and said the action would mean an increase of about half a cent a lb. to consumers, adding about \$50,000,000 annually to the consumer food bill. Increases are effective today for refiners. An increase of 36.5 cents per 100 lb. was authorized for raw cane sugar and direct consumption of raw sugar and 40 cents per 100 lb. for other direct consumption sugars including semi-refined.—Associated Press.

Elections And The Future Of France

Paris, Nov. 20.

Next Sunday's elections for the second house of the French Parliament could determine the makeup of the future Government, President-Foreign Minister Georges Bidault said yesterday.

He appealed to the people in the M.R.P. newspaper to turn out in large numbers and reinforce the position of the M.R.P., which was weakened a week ago when the Communists ousted them as the nation's largest party.

Sunday's voting, first step in choosing the members of the Council of the Republic, could be the deciding factor "in the election of the President of the Republic, the formation of the Government and the Parliamentary majority, three things essential to France's destiny," Bidault said.

French party chiefs have been meeting considerable difficulty in rounding up the 400,000-odd candidates from which will be chosen about 85,000 members of the electoral colleges setup to select the members of the council of the republic.

All In The Family

In some cases, parties have made up lists of candidates from all the members of one family.

The electors chosen on Sunday will meet on December 8 to elect 200 of the council's 315 members who will have considerably less powers than the Deputies on the National Assembly, but Bidault described the voting as "no less important than the election of the Deputies on November 10."—Associated Press.

Washington, Nov. 19.

The shortage of railway wagons is almost solely responsible for the lag in the present shipments of grain from the United States, an official of the Reconstruction Director's office said today.—Reuter.

only explanation of the Indian votes, as it is known that Lathi America and the Arab groups voted for Syria.

In the second ballot for the Economic and Social Council Syria obtained 41 votes, Turkey obtained 32 and Holland 30. A new ballot will be held this evening for the remaining two seats.

The next session of the Economic and Social Council will be held at Lake Success beginning on February 28, it was announced tonight.

Two United Nations meetings were also planned to take place in Geneva next year—the meeting of governmental experts on transport and frontier formalities (January 14 to 20) and the tentative meeting of the Commission on Economic Reconstruction (January 27 to February 12).—Reuter.

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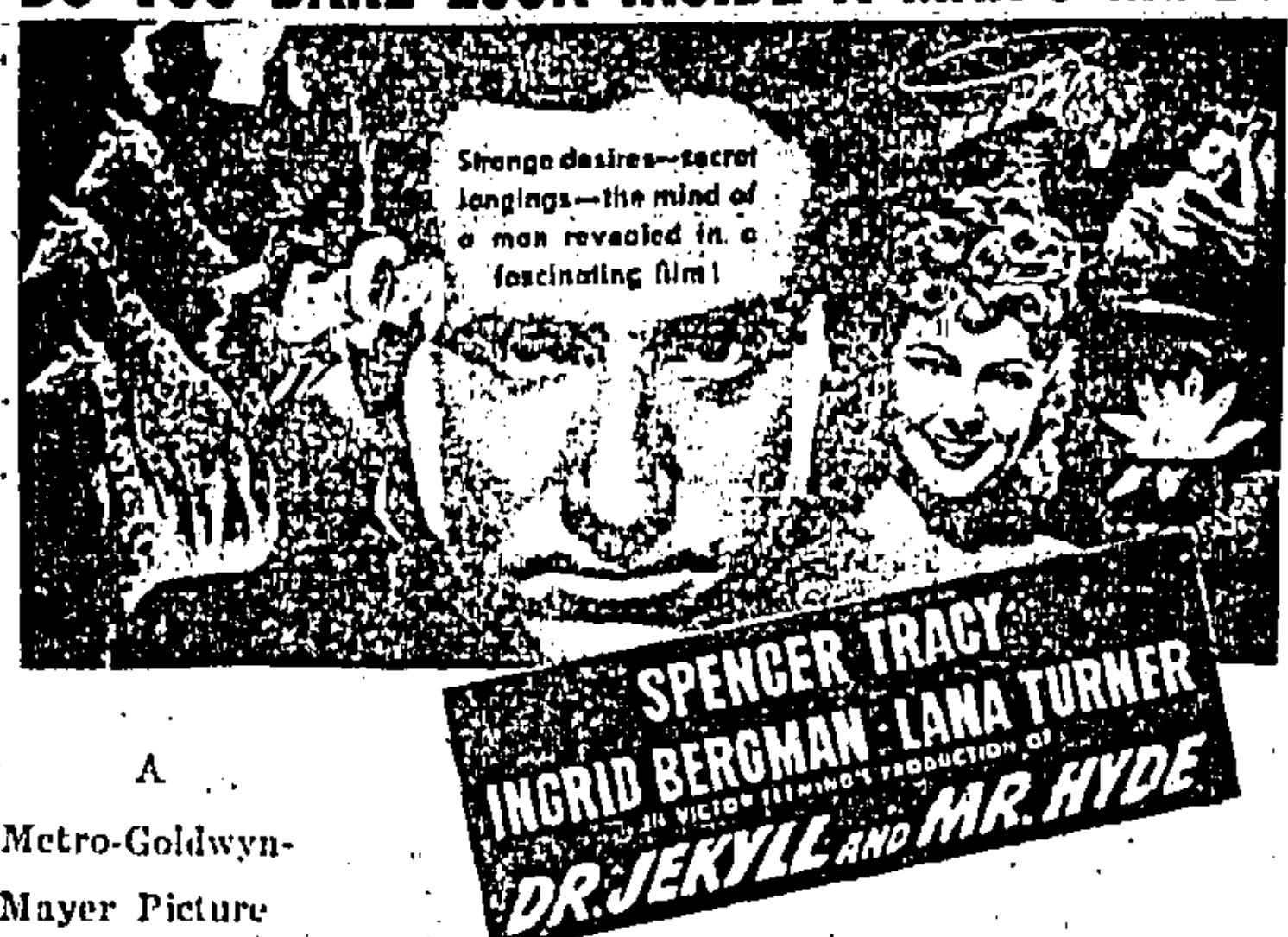
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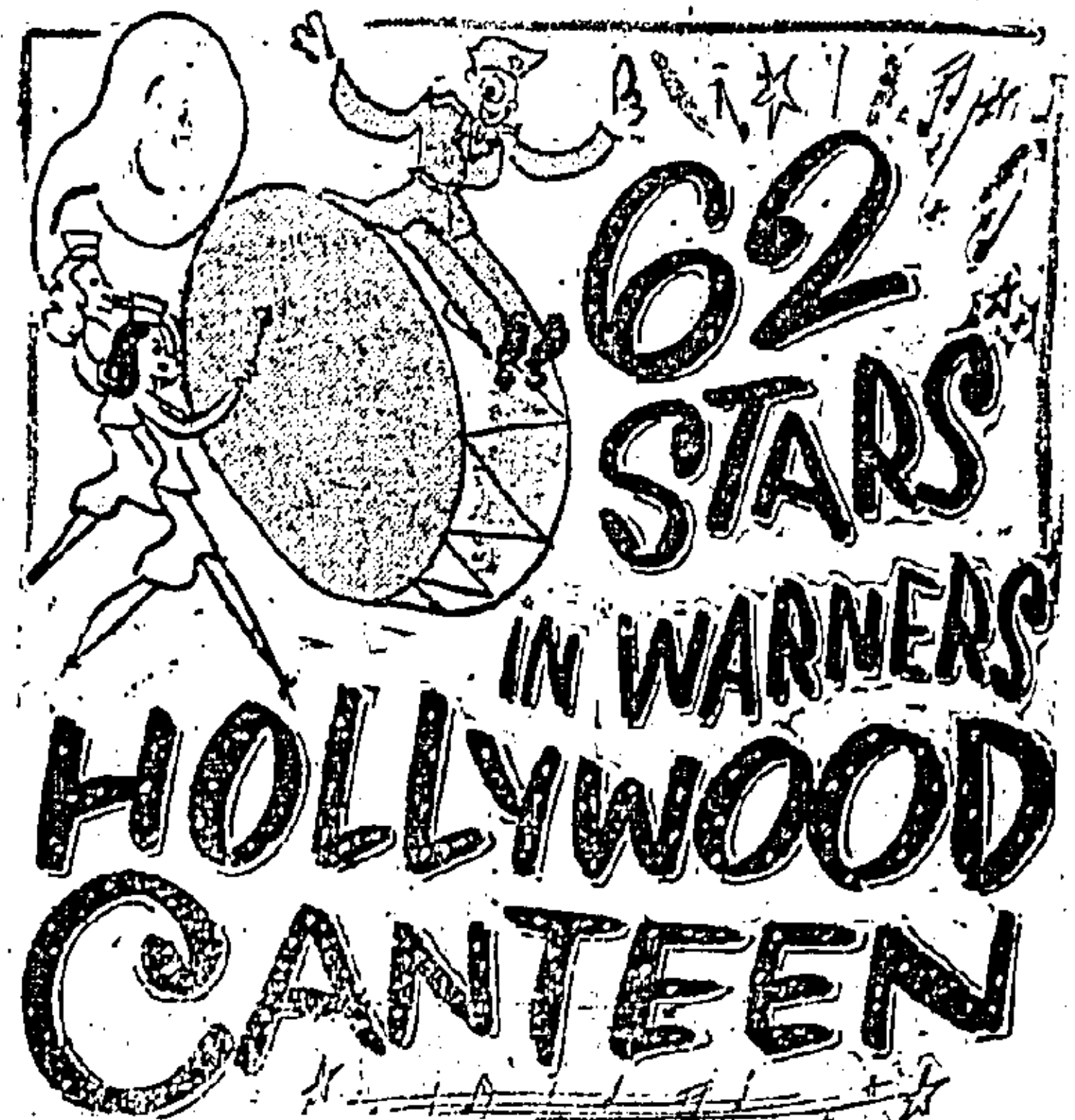


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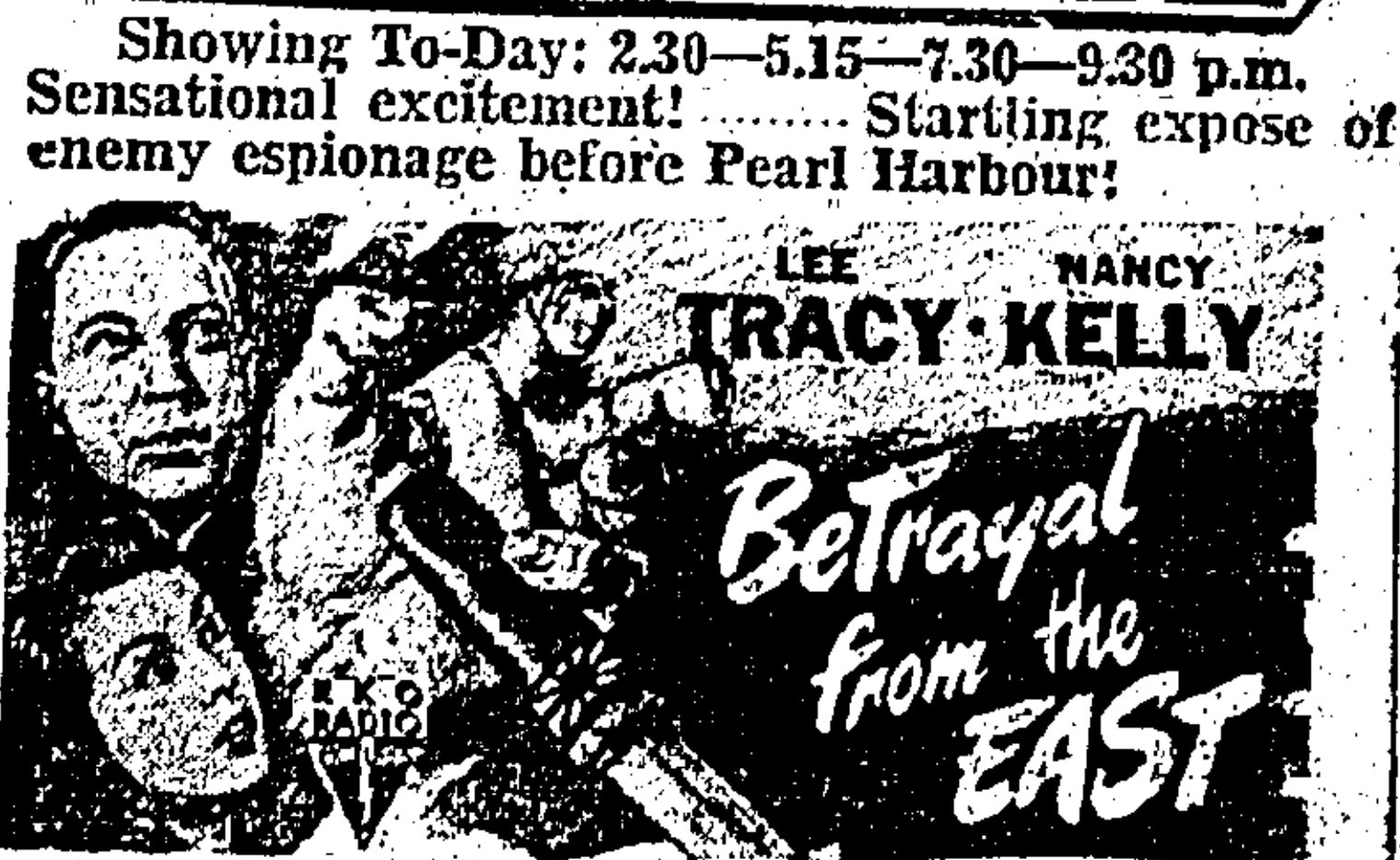
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Landlord And Tenant

(Continued from Page 4)

ing houses pre-war, to recover them for their own use. The section as it stands has been availed of by "new" landlords, and this is not desirable. My committee also considered certain possible amendments to enable owners of school premises to recover them in order to re-open their schools. It was felt that as these would in effect be amendments to meet individual cases they should not be recommended. It was nevertheless agreed that a case was made out for the exclusion from the operation of the Proclamation of such cases. The committee thinks that there may be other similar cases coming up for consideration from time to time and has come to the conclusion that one way in which these cases may be dealt with is by vesting in His Excellency the Governor-in-Council a discretionary power to exempt exceptional cases from the operation of the Proclamation on application to him by petition or other convenient means. This view I am instructed to put forward, not as a definite recommendation, but as suggestion for the consideration of Government. I hope therefore that you will give it your attention. It seems to provide the most convenient method of covering a large number of cases.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) LEO D'ALMADA,
Chairman, Landlord and Tenant Committee.

The recommendation under this head has been adopted—see Government Notification No. 368, Gazette of 6th September, 1946.

Key Money

(b) Providing for the recovery by civil action of any key or shoe money. We feel that those sections of the Proclamation which deal with this aspect of the matter require considerable amendment. We recommend accordingly that adaptations of the following sections of the Home Acts be incorporated:

(1) 1924 Act: section 8.

(2) 1924 Act: section 8. Restriction on premises. A person shall not, as a condition of the grant, renewal or continuance of a tenancy or sub-tenancy of any dwelling-house to which this Act applies, require the payment of any fine, premium or other like sum, or the giving of any pecuniary consideration, in addition to the rent, and where any such payment or consideration has been made or given in respect of any such dwelling-house under an agreement made after (the twenty-fifth day of March, nineteen hundred and twenty), the amount or value thereof shall be recoverable by the person by whom it was made or given. Provided that, where any agreement has been made since the said date but before the coming into force of this Act for the tenancy of a house to which this Act applies, but the enactments repealed by this Act did not apply, and the agreement includes provision for the payment of any fine, premium, or other like sum, or the giving of any pecuniary consideration, in addition to the rent, that agreement shall, without prejudice to the operation of this section, be voidable at the option of either party thereto.

(3) A person requiring any payment or the giving of any consideration in connection with this section shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding (one hundred pounds) and the court by which he is convicted may order the amount paid or the value of the consideration to be repaid to the person by whom the same was made or given, but such order shall be in lieu of any other method of recovery prescribed by this Act.

(4) This section shall not apply to the grant, renewal or continuance for a term of fourteen years or upwards of any tenancy.

(5) 1924 Act: Section 9. Excess charges for furniture, etc., taken over in connection with tenancies.

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JEWISH IMMIGRANTS

Detroit, Nov. 20. Members of a House sub-committee probing immigration said today that 70 per cent of the persons gaining entry into the United States at this time are Jewish.

The estimate was made to reporters by Rep. Gossett, Democrat, Texas and Rep. Leinhardt, Democrat, Michigan, following a secret session at which representatives of the United States State Department testified. Associated Press.

(1) Where the purchase of any furniture or other articles is required as a condition of the grant, renewal or continuance of a tenancy or sub-tenancy of a dwelling-house to which the principal Act applies, the price demanded shall, at the request of the person on whom the demand is made, be stated in writing, and, if the price exceeds the reasonable price of the articles, the excess shall be treated as a sum asked to be paid as a condition of giving up possession, and the provisions of subsection (2) of section fifteen of the principal Act (including penal provisions) shall apply accordingly.

(2) Where a tenant who by virtue of the principal Act retains possession of a dwelling-house to which the Act applies requires that furniture or other articles shall be purchased as a condition of giving up possession, the price demanded shall, at the request of the person on whom the demand is made, be stated in writing, and, if the price exceeds the reasonable price of the articles, the excess shall be treated as a sum asked to be paid as a condition of giving up possession, and the provisions of subsection (2) of section fifteen of the principal Act (including penal provisions) shall apply accordingly.

(3) Legitimizing or clarifying the possibility of obtaining an increased rent for repairs and improvements.

There appears to be no reason why the obtaining of an increased rent should be limited to those cases where repairs and improvements have been effected by the landlord. We recommend that in cases in which (1) a tenant in occupation is willing to pay a higher rent and (2) the circumstances appear to the Tribunal to justify an increase, such increase may be sanctioned by a Tribunal on an application made under Article 4. (In the case of business premises we recommend that the Tribunal be given a wide discretion to sanction increases).

Jurisdiction
(4) Vesting jurisdiction in the ordinary Courts or in magistrates.

Jurisdiction has already been vested in magistrates. (See Government Notification 298, Gazette of 8th August, 1946). With regard to the ordinary Civil Courts, it is anticipated cases, and the litigation which is bound to follow the repeal of the Moratorium Proclamation and other restricting legislation, the pressure of work will be enormous. We recommend, therefore, a continuance of the present Tribunals with this proviso, that in each case the Chairman should be a practising solicitor or a barrister. It is considered that with the amendments recommended the complexities of the subject may better be dealt with by such a provision.

(5) Making it illegal to contract out of any approved legislation.

We recommend that save in the matter of rent, express provision be made for contracting out of legislation. There may be numerous cases in which landlords may be prepared to let their premises for a limited period only on certain conditions, such as that they may recover them for purposes of sale, and to prohibit such freedom of contract would not be conducive to improving the situation in regard to the housing shortage. (It should be noted that tenants already in occupation cannot be affected adversely by this freedom from restraint).

No Wider Discretion

(1) Giving a wider discretion to Tenancy Tribunals. We do not consider that any wider powers other than by amendments suggested above and in paragraph 5 below need be given to the Tenancy Tribunals.

5. On any other matter relating to rent restriction and its enforcement considered by the Committee to merit comment and suggestion.

1. It became abundantly clear in the course of our meetings that the greatest evil facing rent-payers in Hong Kong is the principal tenant and that he is a greater offender than the landlord in the matter of contraventions of Proclamation No. 15. Numerous measures for controlling the principal tenant were discussed, a great part of our time being devoted to this aspect of the case. We recommend:

(a) That a landlord should be empowered, by one month's notice to his sub-tenants to terminate the sub-tenancies between them, and the principal tenant and to call upon the sub-tenants thereafter to pay rent direct to him. Instead, provided (1) that such notice is served upon all the sub-tenants of the premises concerned; (2) one month's notice of

Athens, Nov. 20. The entire region of Grevena, in Western Macedonia, was reported to be under the control of guerrillas. In despatches published by the Athens Press yesterday. One report stated that only four of the 104 villages were still controlled by the Greek authorities. Grevena itself, (from which the despatches originated) was still controlled by the Government.

Grevena is the headquarters of the Governor-General of Western Macedonia, Anastassios Dalipis. This is in the area where the guerrillas are said to be creating an independent state.

such termination is given to the principal tenant.

(b) As this means of eliminating the principal tenant is not likely to be availed of without some added inducement to the landlord, that in such cases the landlord may charge the sub-tenant a rent which would include the increase recommended in paragraph 2 (b) above, plus the extra amount which the principal tenant is now allowed to charge under the Proclamation, in return for which latter increase the landlord would render certain services normally rendered by the principal tenant.

Particulars Needed
(c) That it be made compulsory for principal tenants to furnish to their landlords particulars of the names of their sub-tenants and the rents received from them; and that a new return be made each time there is a change either in the rent or in the sub-tenancy. A failure to comply with this should render the principal tenant liable to eviction on the application of the landlord, and, where wrong returns have been furnished, to a penalty on conviction.

(d) That it be made compulsory for the principal tenant to issue receipts for rent to his sub-tenants.

(e) That conviction of a principal tenant for a breach of Article 2 (b) of Proclamation 15 be made punishable by eviction as well as by the fine or imprisonment provided under Article 8.

(Sub-tenants are naturally reluctant to lay complaints against principal tenants at whose mercy they may continue after his conviction upon their complaint. It is felt that such an amendment may encourage victimised sub-tenants to furnish evidence for the prosecution of their principal tenants).

Public Ignorant

If it is our considered opinion that the bulk of the public is completely ignorant of the existence of Proclamation No. 15 or of its terms, and that one means whereby the various abuses at present rampant may be checked is by giving the Proclamation the fullest publicity by publication in the press, etc. It is clear too, from the fact that a very small number of cases of alleged contravention of the Proclamation have been brought to the attention of the authorities with a view to prosecution, that Government itself must take active steps to assist in its enforcement. We recommend that this be done by the establishment of an office in the Secretariat for Chinese Affairs in the charge of a member of the

The captured region is more than 60 miles south-west of the battle area on the Yugoslav border at Notia Skra and Archangelos. Guerrillas are controlling and operating communities in the towering Mount Pindus range, which roughly divides Thessaly from Epirus.

The rebels are also reported to be holding the Khasia Mountains in South Grevena and South Kalamakia, which is north of Trikkala.

All press reports said that the guerrillas have established courts, communications, schools and tax systems, and in one instance, to have ordered the conscription of all youths in the 1941 to 1945 classes. In one village, the guerrillas were said to be publishing a newspaper.

Five members of a band, including one woman, were reported to have been killed in a clash with gendarmes 60 miles from Salonika, it was announced officially yesterday. At Corpyl, north of Kilkis, near Lake Dorion, another band was said to have set fire to a church and a school-house and to have bayoneted the frenzied occupants when they fled from the burning buildings.

The telephone line between Trikkala and Kalamakia was reported cut for a distance of five miles.

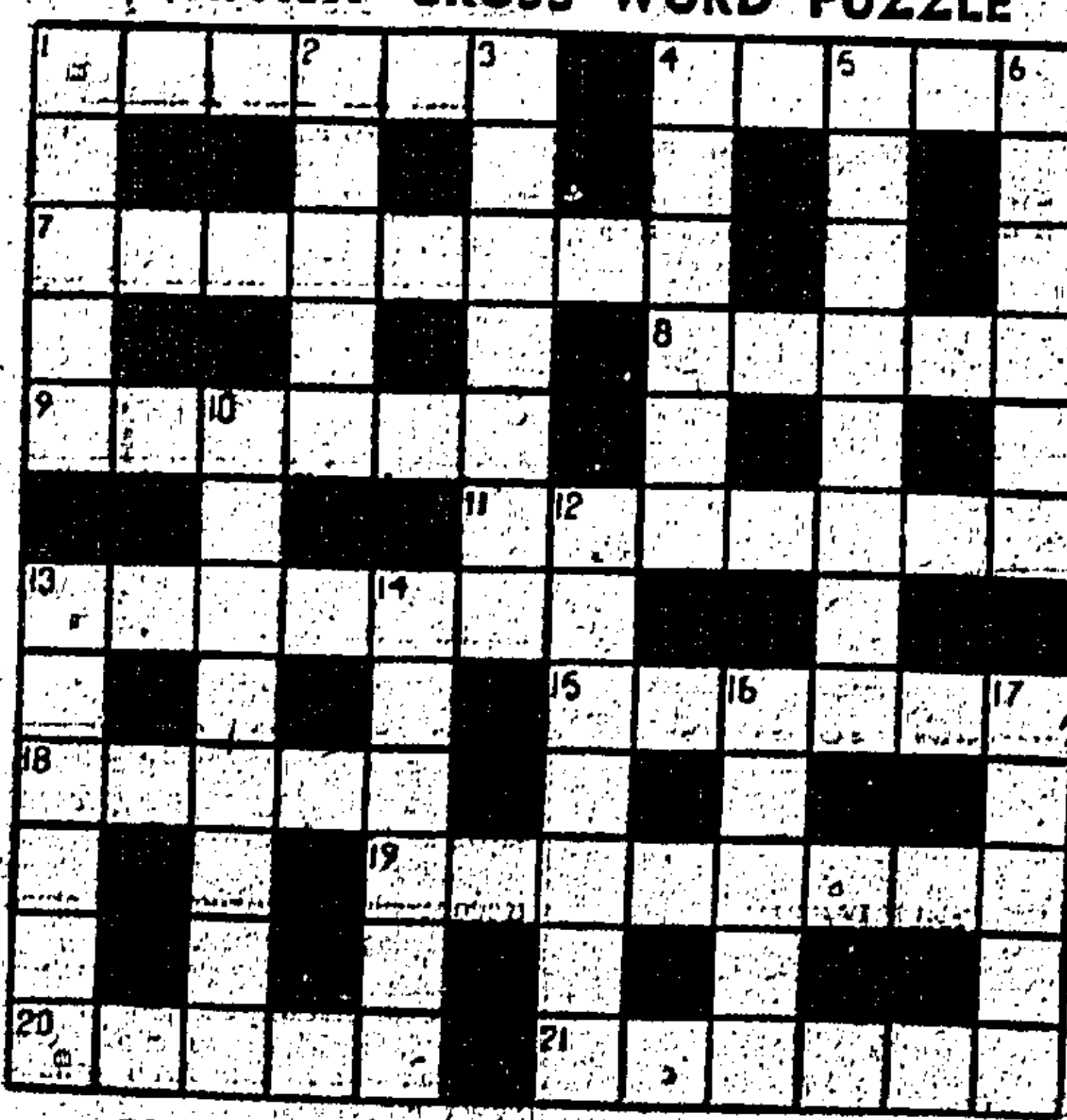
Disabled ex-soldiers of the 1940 and 1941 campaigns announced in Athens that they would hold a demonstration on Sunday in protest against the violence in Northern Greece. — Associated Press.

Legal Department and equipped with the necessary interpreters and staff, to which office tenants should be invited to bring evidence of breaches of the Proclamation by principal tenants or landlords, with the undertaking that in proper cases prosecutions will follow. We are of the opinion that, unless some such measure is adopted, there can be no reasonable hope of an effective enforcement of the Proclamation.

III. Finally: (a) We recommend that as soon as any one of these recommendations is accepted by Government the same be announced; the object being to afford ample notice in every case of the intention to implement the recommendation.

(b) All references to legislation are necessarily references to existing legislation, i.e., the Proclamation. We recommend, however, that any recommendations adopted be incorporated in a repealing and re-enacting Ordinance which, with changing conditions, should be subject to periodical review.

A BRITISH CROSS WORD PUZZLE



Clues Across

- Shake.
- Harmony.
- Pulls out.
- Real.
- Special ability.
- Ingredient.
- Headlock.
- Diminished.
- County.
- Repeal.
- Sorrowfully.
- American note.

Clues Down

- Search.
- Border.
- Tells.
- Thew.
- Suit.
- Join closely.
- Unbalanced.
- Erudite.
- Inscriptions.
- Wine.
- Striking block.
- Dismal.
- Slaged.
- Decent.
- Cater.
- Glow.
- Eden.
- Beckine.
- Onward.
- Apron.
- Twine.
- Lure.

Yesterday's Crossword

- ACROSS:—1. Act; 4. Educate; 5. Tune; 8. Pupa; 10. Scuttle; 11. Glee; 12. Glee; 14. Extant; 17. Lend; 18. Felon; 22. West; 23. Spit; 27. Curt; 28. Traitor; 29. Liza; 30. Mite; 31. Sheared; 32. Mode.
- DOWN:—2. Couple; 3. Slaged; 6. Zensue; 7. Decent; 9. Cater; 13. Talon; 15. Glow; 16. Eden; 19. Able; 16. Jinx; 18. Beckine; 20. Esteem; 21. Onward; 23. Apron; 24. Twine; 25. Lure.

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A COMEDY IN THREE ACTS
BY
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FRANK PETTITT
NOEL DAINTON
and

KENNETH HOSLEY **PETER BAYLISS**
KENNETH J. THORNETT **JAMES WALLACE**
FRANK SMITH **ERIC PATTISON**
IRENE HARLEY **MOLLY STOLL**

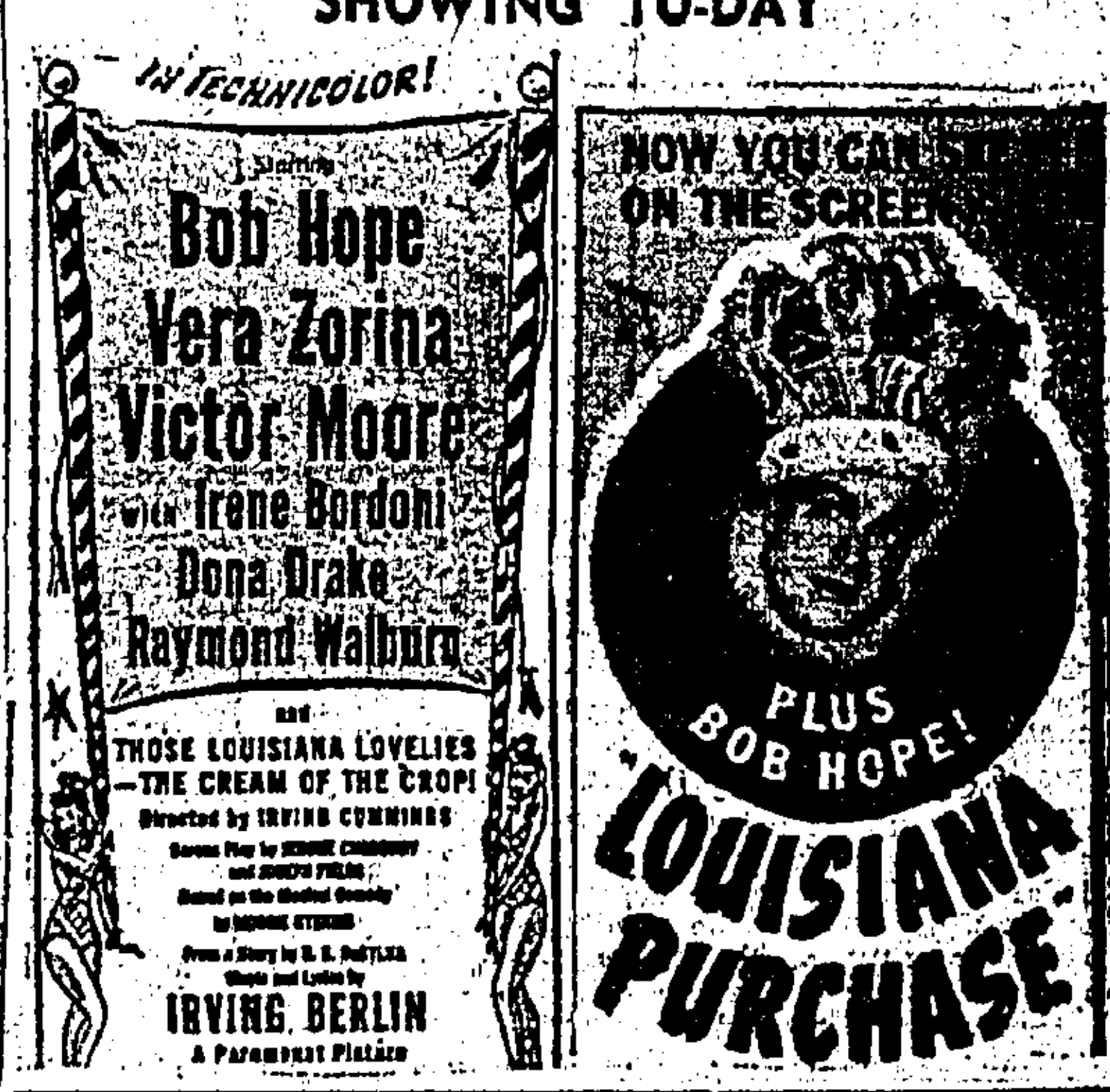
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M.V. DONA ANICETA	Mid Dec.	Honolulu & Atlantic Coast.
S.S. ESCALANTE	Early Jan.	Honolulu, Pacific & Atlantic Coasts.
M.V. BALI	Late Jan.	Pacific & Atlantic Coasts.

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"ANHUI"	Amoy & Swatow 4 p.m. 22nd Nov.
"NINGHAI"	Bangkok 4 p.m. 22nd Nov.
"HUNAN"	Shanghai, Tsingtao & Tientsin 4 p.m. 22nd Nov.
"TSINAN"	Swatow 4 p.m. 23rd Nov.
"NEWCHWANG"	Singapore & Penang 4 p.m. 24th Nov.
"PAKHAI"	Shanghai
"FENGTIEN"	Shanghai 4 p.m. 26th Nov.
"KWEIYANG"	Swatow & Bangkok 4 p.m. 27th Nov.

ARRIVALS FROM

"ANHUI"	Singapore 21st Nov.
"NEWCHWANG"	Shanghai 22nd Nov.
"FENGTIEN"	Singapore 22nd Nov.

CANTON RIVER LINE

"TATSHAN"	Sails 9 a.m. 22nd Nov.
	Arrives 10 a.m. 24th Nov.
	Sails 10 a.m. 26th Nov.
	Arrives Noon 28th Nov.

Agents: BLUE FUNNEL LINE

U. K. SERVICE

Arriving	From
"SINKIANG"	26th Nov. U.K. via Straits.
"GLENFINLAS"	4th Dec. —do—
Sailing	For
"GLENSTRAE"	10th Dec. L'pool via Straits.

Agents: Australian-Oriental Line, Ltd.

Arriving	From
"PORT DARWIN"	3rd Dec. Australia via Straits
"YUNNAN"	10th Dec. Australia
"TAIPING"	5th Dec. Australia via Kure
Sailing	For
"TAIPING"	7th Dec. Sydney
"YUNNAN"	17th Dec. Sydney, Melbourne

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N.Y. Stock MarketNew York, Nov. 20.
Mild recovery tendencies entered the stock market in the final hour although many rails and industrial, depressed by fuel shortage threats, continued to give ground. Gainers included Santa Fe, Owens Illinois and Electric Power and Light. Among the losers were Republic Steel, Douglas Aircraft and Great Northern. Transfers totaled around 1,000,000 shares.The Dow Jones Averages:—
Stocks 61.09; 20 Industrials 167.88; 15 Rails 48.16; 10 Utilities 84.83.

Bonds were narrow and among the curb market leaders was St. Regis Paper. Improved were Technicolor and Quaker Oats.

Closing stock quotations:—
Adams Express 15, Alaska Juneau 5, American Can 87, American Smelting 50, American Telephone 161, American Tobacco 83, American Waterworks 15, Annondas Copper 39, Aviation Corporation 6, Baldwin Locomotive 19, Bausch & Lomb 22, Bendix Aviation 30, Bethlehem Steel 90, Boeing Aircraft 20, Borden Co. 47, Canadian Pacific 12, J. I. Case 33, Chrysler 83, Colgate 46, Commercial Solvents 20, Corn Products 70, Dunlop 170, Eastman Kodak 216, Electric Light & Power 16, General Electric 36, General Motors 60, Goodrich 61, Goodyear 53, Homestake Mining 37, International Harvester 69, International Paper 47, International Tel. & Tel. 15, Johns Manville 127, Kennecott Copper 46, Montgomery Ward 61, National Distillers 21, National Lead 30, New York Central 15, Packard Motors 12, Pan-American Airways 12, Pennsylvania RR 25, Radio Corporation 9, Real Silk 18, Republic Steel 26, Reynolds Tobacco 39, Schenley 50, Shell Oil 29, Socoy Vacuum 14, Southern Pacific 44, Standard Brands 37, Standard Oil of Calif. 53, Standard Oil of N.J. 65, Standard Oil of Ind. 27, Union Carbide 90, U.S. Rubber 52, U.S. Steel 71, Westinghouse 22, Youngstown Sheet & Tube 63.—Associated Press.**Grain Is Abundant, But Transport Is Limited**

(By Sidney Gampell)

London, Nov. 19.

If it can be moved, grain is abundant in the world. The world has grown enough to fill all importers requirements and additionally to enlarge carryover in exporting countries. The aggregate grain carryover in the world as a whole at the end of this season will certainly be much larger than at the end of last season. The problem is movement.

The world import requirements exceed the programmed exports by 200,000,000 bushels but over and above their full programmed exports, the United States and Canada reckon their carryovers of wheat and maize alone will be enlarged by about 470,000,000 bushels.

The reason for believing that the United States will at least fulfil its export programme is that withholding grain is now not only bad ethics but also bad business. Whoever holds the enlarged carryover will lose money. A freeze of United States coal exports is a tragedy for the continent and a major United States coal strike would be a disaster for the world. But since the United States railways have enough coal stocks for several weeks the immediate effect might be to release more transport for grain.

That the great bulk of North American exports are still to come explains what has been happening in importing countries but also indicates that what is going to happen to them may be far more pleasant.

Excellent auguries for the Argentine wheat crop is the unofficial estimate of 6,600,000 tons against only 3,900,000 tons last year. In the strongest contrast to North America, Argentine grain grows very near ports. Owing to poor storage facilities Argentina traditionally sells quickly, especially seeking forward price discounts in North America. Argentina's surplus from her crop of 6,600,000 tons would far exceed her bulk contracts with Brazil and Spain.

Canada has an unrecognised price problem besides a recognised transport problem.

From the lower forward prices at Chicago, United States farmers see the desirability of selling now. But Canadian farmers cannot see it because the Winnipeg futures market is closed and the Government pays the same initial price for delivery at any time this or next season.

The Canadian Finance Minister has just stated that a drop in the price of wheat is "probably inevitable." When the Canadian Government takes steps to bring this home to the farmers pockets it will have results.

Canadian farmers deliveries are larger than last year but not so much larger as they ought to be from such a big crop.

Britain's problem of paying for Germany's supplies will long outlast the present temporary problem of getting the supplies.

London, Nov. 19.
Industrials 163.1, Kaffirs 97.0, Home Rails 98.1, Commodity 311.7.—Reuter.London, Nov. 19.
Silver, Spot, per ounce 63 1/2, Silver, Forward per fine oz. 55 1/2, Bar Gold, Fine, oz. 172/3.—Reuter.London, Nov. 19.
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Silver, Spot, per ounce 63 1/2, Silver, Forward per fine oz. 55 1/2, Bar Gold, Fine, oz. 172/3.—Reuter.**U.S. LOAN**Vancouver, Nov. 20.
The Canadian ss. "Lake Atlin" sailed on Monday night for Shanghai carrying a United States shipment of gold bullion valued at \$5,000,000, said to be part of a United States loan to China. The gold arrived airwise from San Francisco, under heavy guard. It was placed in a special strongroom on board. A report said this is destined to replace the gold allegedly stolen by the Japanese during the war.—Associated Press.**New York Exchanges**New York, Nov. 19.
American A/C Sterling 4.03, 3/10, 4.03-3/10, American A/C Sterling 3 Months 4.03, 4.03, On Sweden 3/23; 27.85, France 84% traded, Switzerland (Official) 24.00, 24.25, Spain 9.25 offered, Portugal 4.04, 4.04, Australia 3.32, New Zealand 3.25, South Africa 4.03, British East Africa 20.30, India 30.25, Shanghai 33.50, Argentina (Official) 29.77, Argentine (Free) 24.64 offered, Brazil 4.0, Bolivia (Official) 2.00, Bolivia (Free) 2.08, Chile (Official) 5.10, Chile (Free) 3.25, Chile (Export) 4.00, Colombia 46.98, Cuba 100, Ecuador 7.60, Guatemala 100, Holland 37.73, Mexico 20.57, 20.61, Peru 15.50 offered, Uruguay 66.00, 66.50, Venezuela 29.90, Netherlands West Indies 63.05, Dutch Guiana 63.35, Montreal on New York 35.250, Swiss Bank Notes rate 33.50 sellers, Belgium Franc 2.27, 2.23.—Reuter.**LONDON SILVER & GOLD**London, Nov. 19.
Silver, Spot, per fine oz. 55 1/2, Silver, Forward per fine oz. 55 1/2, Bar Gold, Fine, oz. 172/3.—Reuter.**NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES**

"GLENAPP"

Damaged cargo ex the above vessel will be surveyed at Holt's Wharf between the hours of 10 a.m. and 12 noon on 21st and 22nd November 1946 and consignees representatives are requested to be present during the survey.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
Hongkong, 20th Nov. 1946.**JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LUN N.V.**King's Building, Connaught Road,
Tel: Shipping Dept. 28016. Passage Dept. 28017,
Chinese Agents, Connaught Road, C. No. 82, Tel. 25133.

Ship	From	Sailing for
m.s. "TJISADANE"	Java/Singapore	Amoy Dec. 1st
	20th November	Shanghai Dec. 4th.

Ship	From	Sailing for
m.s. "TJIBADAK"	Java Mid Dec.	Swatow/Amoy
m.s. "TJITJALENGKA"	Java Mid Dec.	Amoy/Shanghai

ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION CO., LTD. (DELI STRAITS CHINA LINE).

Ship	From	Sailing for
m.s. "VAN HEUTSZ"	Belawan Del/Penang/Singapore 21st Nov.	Swatow/Amoy 23rd Nov.

(ORIENT JAVA AFRICA LINE).

Ship	From	Sailing for
m.s. "STRAAT SOENDA"	Singapore early Dec.	Singapore, Batavia, Durban, Capetown, Buenos Aires, Santos, Rio de Janeiro, if no. 1000t. inducement offers sailing as follows:— Batavia/Bangkok/Mauritius/Rennell/Madagascar/Del/Penang/Morocco/Marseilles/Port Elizabeth/East London/Montevideo early Dec.

SILVER LINE LTD.

Ship	From	Sailing for
m.s. "SILVERTEAK"	U.S. Atlantic & Pacific Ports via Shanghai	27th Nov.

HOLLAND-EST ASIA LINE

Ship	From	Sailing for
m.s. "PHILAE"	Rotterdam/Antwerp/Genoa/Port Said/Singapore early Dec.	Shanghai/Singapore/Colombo/Port Said/Antwerp/Rotterdam/Copenhagen/Göteborg/Oslo early January.

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INDO-CHINA S. N. CO., LTD.

SAILINGS

S.S. "HINSANG"	to Sandakan 22nd Nov.
S.S. "WINGSANG"	to Shanghai noon 22nd Nov.
S.S. "WOSANG"	to Keelung & Shanghai 26th Nov.
S.S. "KWASANG"	to Shanghai & Tientsin 27th Nov.
S.S. "WOSANG"	to Straits & Calcutta 12th Dec.

ARRIVALS

S.S. "WOSANG"	from Bangkok via Saigon 24th Nov.
S.S. "KWASANG"	from Sandakan 24th Nov.

IN PORT

S.S. "EMPIRE WITHAM"	alongside Cosmo, Dock.
S.S. "HINSANG"	Buoy A.14.
S.S. "WINGSANG"	Custodian Wharf.

Subject to alteration without notice.

All intending Passengers are requested to register their names as far as possible in advance of the time at which they wish to leave.

Agents: GLEN LINE LTD.

S.S. "GLENSTRAE"	Talkoo Dock.
M.V. "GLENAPP"	Loads for U.K. Rotterdam Antwerp Amsterdam—Mid Dec.

Managing Agents:
AUSTRALIA CHINA LINE

M.V. NEWBROUGH	Discharging Kowloon No. 1. Sails for Shanghai about 25th Nov.
M.V. KAFIRISTAN	due from Australia about 11th Dec.
M.V. DAGHESTAN	due from Australia Mid Dec.

Agents: THE WESTERN CANADA STEAMSHIPS LTD.

S.S. "LAKE NIPIGON"	Arrd. from Vancouver/Shanghai 21st Nov. Kowloon I.N. loads for Vancouver 24th Nov.
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Agents: MANILA STEAMSHIP CO., INC.
T.S.S. "MAYON" ... Accepts Cargo and Passengers for Manila Sailing about 28th Nov.**Peninsular & Oriental S. N. Co.**

SHIP	FROM	DUE
"SAMADANG"	Bombay via Kure	24th November
"SAMAMU"	Bombay	26th November
"GLENIFFER"	U.K.	29th November
"TREVAYLOR"	U.K.	30th November
"ARUNDEL CASTLE"	Bombay	3rd December
"TINSANG"	U.K.	5th December
"TREVAN"	U.K.	6th December
"RENALDER"	U.K.	December

SHIP	LOADS FOR	READY
"SAMADANG"	Singapore, Penang & Bombay	26th November
"TREVETHOE"	Straits & U.K.	26th November
"ARUNDEL CASTLE"	U.K.	End December
"TREVAYLOR"	U.K.	End December

*Accepts cargo for Persian Gulf
*Accepts cargo for London, Antwerp & Rotterdam.**British India S. N. Co., Ltd.**

SHIP	FOR	SAILS
"RAJULA"	Singapore & Calcutta	Early December
(Passengers only)		

Eastern & Australian S.S. Co., Ltd.

SHIP	FROM	DUE
"RAYNELLA"	Rahaul	Mid December
"EASTERN"	Australian Ports	End December
SHIP	LOADS FOR	READY
"NELLORE"	Australia	Early January

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PRINCE LINE

U.S.A.—FAR EAST—HALIFAX—BOSTON—NEW YORK

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